

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1880.

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About Mr. Tilden.

The subjoined note from a citizen of Brooklyn merits consideration:

"Sin: You have it in your power to prevent the nomination of Sawcet J Tildes, and thousands of your read are would rejuice to see you bring your batteries to bear apon him. By publishing from day to day extracts from the cipher despatches and a brief review of Mr. Tilden's tourse in relation to the income tax suit and railroad wrecking you would silence his guns. "A C" "Yours truly,

Our correspondent labors under a mistake. We are not hostile to Mr. TILDEN. We would not join with his enemies in assailing him. We do not know that he is not the choice of a majority of those who regard a third term of Grantism as intolerable in itself, and pregnant with extreme danger to republican institutions and to the selfgovernment of the people. As for the sipher despatch question, we do not pretend to understand it thoroughly. Mr. TILDEN repudiates the ciphers, and very probably a majority of the people may hold him guiltless of endeavoring by improper means to attain the office to which he had honestly been chosen; while it may be, on the other hand, that in public opinion he was not entirely innocent of such attempts. For our own part, we are disposed to accept his declaration and hold him guiltless.

As for the income tax suit, we are not aware that there is anything in that which ought to be injurious to Mr. TILDEN in the estimation of his fellow citizens. We doubt whether the defence in that suit has been wisely managed, because it has omitted entirely the most vital question of all, namely, the proposition that the income tax law was unconstitutional; but we are entirely certain of another thing, and this is that the prosecution of Mr. TILDEN by the Republican leaders and by the Fraudulent Administration is a base partisan undertaking, most discreditable to those who have set it on foot and who conduct it.

We have heard, also, that he is a railroad wrecker, as our correspondent avers; and his paying a large sum of money to settle the Alton and Terre Haute lawsuit may certainly be construed in a disagreeable manner. Yet he may be able to give an explanation of it that ought to be satisfactory. It is a subject we have not thought it necessary to investigate, partly because we have not been convinced that Mr. TILDEN possesses that physical stamina and that power of enduring the unspeakable toils and worriments of the Presidency without which no man can be selected by a National Convention as its candidate.

Our correspondent desires to have the guns of Mr. TILDEN silenced; but what greater silence can there be than that which has long surrounded the strongholds of Gramercy Park and of Greystone? No hand appears to be lifted there, and no voice is heard to prevent that from being done which ought not to be done, or to promote the doing of that which ought to be done. Discord rages in the Democratic party, and at the most critical moment of our history there seems to be nowhere any power in the Democracy to silence the malice of faction or to warn the people that free institutions are of greater importance than personal ambition, more indispensable to the future peace and welfare of the country than the present triumph of this man's schemes

or that man's passions. From whatever point of view we contemplate the present condition of the Democracy-and in that party the hope of the country seems for the moment to be chiefly placed-we see only cause for despondency and for doubt concerning the future.

Our Utterly Defenceless Harbor.

That the city of New York is now defence less, at the mercy of a squadron of any of the first-class and even second-class navies of the world which might attempt its destruction, is a fact beyond dispute. Any of the more recently constructed ironclads could lie five or six miles off and calmly drop two-thousand-pound shells into the city at the rate of forty or fifty an hour. Such a fire would soon reduce New York to ashes or submission. These ironclads could be brought across the Atlantic inside of fifteen days, and in two days more New York would be in their hands

This is not a pleasant thing to think about, but it is something which would be likely to occur if we came to blows with any European power, provided our harbor defence was left as it is now-that is, fifty years behind the times. The fact is, our whole system of seacoast fortification belongs to a period long gone by. It was constructed to meet the conditions which existed before the screw propeller revolutionized navies. It might have been of some use in keeping off sailing ships armed with 18 and 32 pounders, but as a protection against ironclads steaming fourteen knots an hour, and carrying guns which throw shells of a ton in weight, it is of no more value than a series of Chinese paper forts.

Yet in the last twenty-five years, during which their antiquated character has been manifest to everybody, except perhaps a few engineering old fogies, millions of dollars have been spent on these fortifications, so called, and even now there is a demand for more money to be wasted in the same way. As a practical and efficient means of defence they are of far less account now than they were at the beginning of this period, while

the strength of navies has vastly increased. Take, for instance, Fort Warren in Boston harbor, Fort Adams at Newport, Fort Wadsworth in our own harbor, the halfcompleted and disgraceful work at Sandy Hook, now partly buried in sand, and Fort Monr e at Old Point Comfort. These are among the chief and the most costly fortifications on the Atlantic seaboard. A stream of money has poured into them year after year, and yet as means of defence there is not one of them which is worth the mortar used in its construction. You might as well try to protect a soldier against a modern rifle builet with the cuirass of the thirteenth century, as to guard a harbor against a fleet of steam men-of-war with these pretentious granite structures. Such a fleet might. for moral effect, perhaps, give one of them a casual shot as it ran by, but it would no more be restrained by them, arm them as you please, than FARRAGUT was by the forts of the same construction in Mobile Bay and at New Orleans. They could only serve to

make the passage noisy and smoky. In fact, our whole system of seacoast fortification is worthless, and a huge blunder. Even when the major part of it was built it showed an astonishing lack of foresight, for the elements of the problem then dent observers, even before FARRAGUT French republic, but Prusela and the

that no land work could prevent the passage of a steam fleet of war through an unobstructed channel. He only proved by the study of the subject. The forts arrayed against FARRAGUT, too, were even more potent as opposers to his wooden and inflammable ships than any forts we have or could build would be against such ships as are now included in every considerable navy of the world except our own.

Our Chamber of Commerce has begun to appreciate the real weakness of New York. Some of its members have got themselves into very much the same state of mind they all were in when the Merrimac sank the Cumberland and the Congress, and lorded it over Hampton Roads, during the short time which elapsed before she was driven back to Norfolk and rendered powerless by the Monitor. And there is just cause for alarm while our defences remain as they are. We are so weak and so open to assault that we invite bullying. One of the three great capitals of the world is to-day as defenceless as an African seacoast village against a British cruiser.

Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE has lately undertaken to discuss the problem of our harbor defence for the information of the Chamber of Commerce: but he adds nothing to our knowledge of the subject, and makes no suggestions for improvement which give us any encouragement. It is the same old story of fortifications and fixed torpedoes; and yet Gen. GILLMORE, we have no doubt, is so thoroughly conversant with this whole subject of harbor defence, that if he spoke his mind without fear or reserve he would acknowledge the defectiveness of any plan which proposes to rely solely on fortifications and submarine mines. He probably has been held in check by fear of arousing the hostility of the naval men, who wish to control everything that floats.

The main element in any sound system of defence for a harbor like New York must be floating, and the great guns of which we stand in need ought to be mounted in vessels built exclusively for the defence of the harbor. Guns in land fortifications can be serviceable only when they are subsidiary to these. To adequately protect New York, we require, say, three modes of floating defence: twin-screw vessels, carrying each an enormous gun, arranged to fire over the bow; steam rams; and vessels to operate movable torpedoes. A system of anchored submarine mines and great guns ashore could render valuable assistance, but could only occupy a place of secondary importance. We should be lost beyond hope if we let the modern ironelads once enter the harbor to stay there. They must be prevented from getting in, or promptly driven out or destroyed if they enter. To accomplish this, some such plan of floating defences as that we have indicated should be adopted.

There is nothing whatever fearful in great monitor-a Duillo, an Inflexible, or even an Italia-provided that instead of wasting millions in trying to copy them, we carry out skilfully a wise method of circumventing and neutralizing them. They can be turned into huge coffins, all the more dangerous to their crews because of their size and unwieldiness.

Experience shows how susceptible they are to ramming. Take the case of the English ironclad Vanguard, and the great German ironclad sunk in the English channel, which succumbed to comparatively slight blows. The best of them would be food for dynamite. A few hundred pounds exploded against their sides below the armor would speedily do the business for the Inflexibles and Italias; and a few heavily armed little craft of light draught would make our harbor a very hot place for them. While they were cautiously winding their way through the deep parts of the channel, these lively hornets could play about them, unmindful of the depth of water. Some of the defenders might get hurt; but such casualties are inevitable in war. Enough would be left, however, to help to give the enemy his death blow.

Bismarck and the French Republic.

The news that Prince HOHENLOHE, the German Ambassador at Paris, has been recalled to lighten BISMARCK's labors at Berlin, and the rumor that BISMARCK himself is meditating a speech of warning if not of menace to France, will not aliay the uneasiness excited by the proposed increase of the German army. According to the North German Allgemeine Zeitung, which is well understood to be the Chancellor's organ, this increase is prompted by an apprehension that the present Republican régime in France will prove short lived. Should a reactionary government accede to power. projects of war and conquest would, we are assured, be needed to amuse the people, and the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine would naturally be attempted. Now BISMARCK has frequently allowed this particular newspaper to disclose his motives and plans, and there is reason to believe that a portion of the truth has leaked out in this instance. There are two events, however, which might equally endanger the permanence of his achievements and the progress of his designs. One, no doubt, would be the establishment of an empire or a monarchy in France, but scarcely less ominous, though the peril might not take the form of overtassault, would be the triumph of those advanced radical opinions most nearly in accord with the views of German Socialists.

The partisans of HENHI V. and the Napoleonic dynasty have been at considerable pains to circulate the notion that any republican form of government is obnoxious to Germany, but they can never have received any assurances to that effect. BISMARCK is too shrewd a man, and too thoroughly conversant with the history of the past century, not to discern the surest guarantees of peace in a reasonable French republic. With such men as Waddington, FREY-CINET, or even GAMBETTA, at the helm, a commonwealth might be trusted to employ its energies in domestic melioration in the social and civic reconstruction of the nation, and to postpone the dream of territorial acquisitions perhaps for a generation. It is the only form of polity which could afford to disregard the lingering hope of vengeance, for it alone could point to a multitude of substantial blessings won in the paths of peace. Relying on such vouchers of desert, and consclous of the strength derived from its relation to the people, it need not heed the taunt of weakness in its foreign policy, which would be fatal to a government representing a minority and created by a coup d'état. Such, as BISMARCK knows, has been the indisputable lesson of recent history in France. To the first empire incessant war was the condition of its existence, and the second empire collapsed under the pressure of the same inexorable law.

On the other hand, the first republic, while it was let alone, was the most self-contained, self-busied, and unaggressive of governments, exhausting every expedient to avert the assaults of foreign States, were not very different from what they are and evincing a singular moderation now. It was already palpable to indepening the hour of victory. It was not the

snubbed the New Orleans and Mobile forts, | Princes of the Rhine, the House of HAPS-BURG, and the House of Savoy, on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of wars which convulsed central Europe, annihidemonstration what had been anticipated in lated the influence of moderate republicans in France, and made the usurpation of BONAPABTE possible. No one knows better than the present German Chancellor that Prussia made a fatal mistake in countenancing the schemes of the French émigrés against the uprising of the French people. But for the indignation roused by foreign interference, and the invasion of French soil by the Duke of BRUNSWICK's army, the Girondists, in all likelihood, would have remained masters of France, and might have given the country a republican constitution as happily adjusted and as lasting as that of the United States. It is certain that the leaders of that party, in whom Burke, Wordsworth, and Cole-RIDGE recognized the noblest statesmen and patriots of the time, held that France had enough to do to mind her own affairs, and that military glory and territorial gains were the catchwords and baubles of the old régime. In view of such precedents it is palpable

that the French republic, under the impulse

of the opinions at present dominant in the Legislature, could not give umbrage to BISMARCK, but, on the contrary, presents the exact form of government most likely to leave him undisturbed. But suppose the party of extremists headed by Louis BLANC and CLEMENCEAU should play the part of the Mountain in the present Chamber of Deputies, should gradually infect or overawe the Moderates, and at length impose their policy on a sufficient number of the so-called Republican Union and the pure Left to control the Assembly, then the order of events would be greatly changed. We do not believe such an event is at all probable, notwithstanding the somewhat striking gains exhibited by the Radicals in the recent vote on the question of plenary amnesty. We think it improbable, because under such conditions of interior prosperity and external tranquillity as exist to-day the Gironde would never, in the judgment of historians, have succumbed to the Mountain. If we admit, however, for argument's sake, that the small group, made up partly of Jacobins and partly of Socialist reformers, might play in the present Chamber the rôle of Danton and ROBESPIERRE in the Convention, then it is obvious that BISMARCK might have some cause for alarm. If the French republic should undergo such a change as to threaten a species of social transformation, a dislocation of the fundamental laws of society, then it might become an object of serious apprehension. Not that a government headed by Louis Blanc himself would be actively aggressive; on the contrary, it would be apt to be peculiarly absorbed in the task of social readjustment. As an example and encouragement, however, it would be hailed with rapture by revolutionists everywhere, and would seem big with menace to conservatives all over Europe. And nowhere would the danger of contagion be more urgent than in the German empire, where persecution seems powerless to stifle the life of the Socialist movement.

In a word, what BISMARCK dreads is not merely the wild scheme of attack into which a reactionary French Government might be hurried by a sense of its own insecurity, but the more formidable complications involving more than one country in the circuit of their influence, which would almost certainly follow the triumph of the revolutionists in the French Chamber. That the real peril is thought to lie in the last named direction may be guessed from the fact that simultaneously with the bill for the increase of the German army a measure will be pressed during the present session of the Reichstag extending the operation of the rigorous laws against the Socialists over a further period of six years.

Buildings, Tenants, and Real Estate. There is just now a great demand for offices in the vicinity of Wall street, and rents have gone up 25, 50, and even 100 per cent., desirable quarters readily finding enants at the advanced rates. House rents, too, are beginning to feel the upward movement, though landlords are slow to force higher rents, and tenants are stoutly

resisting them. The indications at this season, when the bargains for the May leases are being made, all point to an increased demand for offices, stores, and dwellings in every desirable locality, and give assurance that real estate is recovering from the depression into which it fell during the persistent stagnation of trade. The moving hither of the San Francisco mining interests to so great an extent has combined with the general uprising of business in Wall street to produce the present activity in the demand for offices in the vicinity of the great financial thoroughfare; but it is a comparatively small addition to the great wave which the swelling prosperity of the year has created. Whatever may be the cause, however,

lawyers, brokers, bankers, and others who have their quarters within sound of the Trinity bells, and who are not fortunate enough to hold unexpired leases, will hereafter be compelled to pay rents from fifty to a hundred per cent, greater than the moderate ones they are now charged. New comers are competing for the vacant offices and for succession in those now let in the most eligible buildings. Meantime the number of tenantable rooms is to be very considerably increased by the enlargement of existing structures and the addition of elevators, and the prospect is that they will ail be occupied as soon as they are ready.

Tthere is also a visible improvement, particularly so far as unimproved prop erty is concerned, along the Harlem River and in lower Westchester County, where the stagnation for five years has been almost unexampled, prices being merely nominal and the demand trifling. Though the cost of building has swollen so heavily within six months-bricks, for instance, having risen to more than \$10 a thousand, against about a third of that price when at their lowest figure-the number of permits for new structures taken out since the first of the year shows a marked increase. The builders expect to see their reward in advanced rents which will make

up for the greater cost of construction. Therefore, in spite of the advance in both wages and materials, we may expect to see this year an acceleration of the progress in building which marked 1879. The direction of the growth of the city is indicated by the circumstance that of the 2,065 buildings of last year 678, or about a third, were in the Nineteenth Ward, while nearly the same proportion were in the Twelfth Ward, and next in order came the Twenty-second Ward. In these three wards, all above Fortieth street, more than 1,500 houses were erected,

and in the Twenty-third Ward 158. About half of the money spent on these buildings went for the erection of what are denominated as "first-class dwellings," that is, houses intended for occupation by one family only. French flats, so called, come next in order, with tenement houses closely following, the distinction between the two classes being generally that while in the | we desire to intimate that he is hardly a |

French flats each family has its own water facilities, in the tenements there is a more common water supply. When the present year opened, 1,045 build-

ings were in progress; and up to the beginning of this month the number of applications for building permits was 121, a decided increase over January of last year. The number of alterations is exceptionally large and important. Among the new buildings of greatest interest to architects, and whose cost will be the most heavy, are the extension to the Stock Exchange; a new building for the Bank of the Republic, on the corner of Broadway and Wall street; the Mercantile Library building, whose erection has been delayed by the failure to dispose of the present lease; and one or two churches. Some of the most elegant and costly private houses the city contains are now in process of erection in Fifth avenue, above Forty-seventh street, and their number will be increased during the year.

The return of prosperity to New York is thus giving a new impetus to the growth of the city and leaving its mark in the erection of private residences which exhibit more and more the evidences of great and substantial wealth. We wish we could say also that they all display increasing architectural taste; but to say that would be to offend the truth, for some of the most costly and pretentious of these structures are little better than vulgar in their design and details. They may gratify the vanity of their owners, but they debauch the public taste.

The New Conveniences of Life. The London Times, in a recent discussion of the Post Office administration of England, spoke of the superior arrangements in the United States for bringing telegraphic facilities to the aid of every transaction of life. There is in London an Exchange Telegraph Company which corresponds to our district telegraph system, but it meets with no encouragement from the public, though a great deal of money has been spent in trying to make householders properly appre-

clate the advantages of its use. And yet here in New York such an exten sion of telegraphic facilities has within five years worked a very considerable revolution in the manner of conducting many of the transactions of ordinary life. It has added new conveniences, without which, after enjoying them, we should feel unable to get along in comfort. The telephone, too, has done its important part in expediting business and saving time and labor.

A man may now have at his immediate call a host of errand boys and intelligent messengers, and so is able to greatly add to the service upon which his comfort or convenience may largely depend, at an expense which is not heavy. To maintain a service equal to it in his own household, his income would need to be that of a very rich man. The stable keeper will put in his house a telegraphic instrument by which a carriage may be ordered sooner than he could get it if he kept an equipage of his own.

These are great modern conveniences, and they are a very recent growth, though our more flexible people have been quick to avail themselves of them, while in London the Exchange Telegraph Company, in the words of its managing director, "has canvassed the principal portions of the metropolis and some of the chief provincial towns, without the slightest encouragement from the public." But we have others of which the use has not become general in Europe, and which do much to add to the comfort of existence, to o'll the wheels of life, and essen friction.

The passenger elevator, as now used, is a hing of the last fifteen years, though it is only a refinement on the lift employed in blast furnaces and mines for forty years and more. It was not put in buildings generally until within ten years. Now the offices in a structure of many stories cannot be let at good prices unless there is an elevator. It has changed the architecture of the city. and this spring especially will see its introduction into many down-town buildings which have been raised by additional stories. It has made possible the large number of apartment houses the city now contains, and which is yearly increasing, and though so comparatively new a convenience, it is already regarded as a matter of course, as a necessity.

The elevated railroads are of a few years only, and yet they have materially changed the elements of the real estate problem. The admirable system of checks for railway baggage, and of expresses for its conveyance, is now supplemented by a simple method of ordering carriages on the railway train, to be at the travellers' call when they reach the city depot. The departing citizen may also, in New York, have his railway tickets and his baggage checks put in his hand as he steps into his carriage to catch the train, at which his trunks have arrived in anticipation of his coming.

These conveniences and comforts are of very recent origin, and, taking them as a whole, they are American in their conception and development. Surely life is far smoother in its ordinary round than it used to be to the man who can afford to pay for all this assistance in overcoming friction, and who knows how and when to take advantage of it. But there is a great deal left to do before New York becomes as well ordered a city, so far as its municipal machinery is concerned, as London or Paris.

Let Mr. Conkling Carry His Reasoning a Little Further.

It is said that Mr. CONKLING declares himself out of the list of candidates for President, under all circumstances, because he has at last become convinced that the West would not touch him, anyway. He realizes that the West is so strongly against him it would be no use for his friends to force his

nomination, even if they could do it. Let Mr. Congling carry that train of thought one step further. If the West will have naught of him, how many Western Republicans will be disaffected at having a candidate like Grant forced upon them by Mr. CONKLING and DON CAMERON.

It is one thing to nominate a candidate; another and a very different thing to elect

Thousands of Western Republicans to whom Mr. Conkling is very distasteful will be strongly disinclined to take up with CONKLING'S MAN GHANT.

Fraud on Virtue.

Mr. RICHARD W. THOMPSON of Indiana, who holds the post of Secretary of the Navy in the Fraudulent Administration, came over here from Washington the other day and delivered a speech on the observance of the Sabbath. "There is no use," he said, in the peculiar English which appears to be spoken in the pawpaw and persimmen groves of the Wabash Valley," in talking about morality and virtue and propriety without you have the Sabbath as the basis upon which they all rest;" and he contended that the observance of Sunday after the style which he prefers should be enforced by means of penal legislation.

We shall not here undertake to debate this propesition of Mr. Thompson's; but

proper person to argue about morality or virtue or religious observances before any audience whatever. The man who holds a public office as the result of fraud, the man who knowingly becomes the assistant and subordinate of a Fraudulent President, had better hold his tongue whenever moral-

ity and virtue are publicly considered.

The small-boat foolishness has found its most recent victims in Capt. BURRILL of Cape Cod and Andrew Coon of Nantucket, who have arrived in New York from Rio Janeiro, by steamship, after having attempted a voyage from Boston to Melbourne in a bost a little larger than that of the three wise men of Gois a melancholy one. They put off from Boston. July 9, in the Golden Gate, a little schoonerrigged craft, 19 feet long, 5% beam at the water line, 2% in depth, and 11.7 tons burden. No boat so small ever attempted a voyage so long. About two months later the foolbardy voyagers reached Cape de Verdes, where they got a fresh supply of provisions, and started along the African coast. They succeeded in reaching St. Helena about the middle of December, after violent storms, during which the provisions were wet and mostly spoiled. Then they gave up, and started across the Atlantic for the Brazilian coast, where they arrived almost fam-ished, and at the brink of death. Careful nursing alone restored them, and charitable con tributions sent them and their boat (the latter in the steamship's hold) to New York.

The betting on the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, which only a week ago was 65 to 40 in favor of Cambridge, has now changed to even. The original odds on the light blue were due, no doubt, to the presence in its boat of a larger number of powerful men, veterans of former contests, and also to Oxford's loss of her last year's excellent stroke oar, Marmor. But the style of the Oxford men, almost always good, has evidently revived the hopes of their supporters. The race comes off March 20, over the old Putney-to-Mortlake course

The extraordinary news from San Salvador of the bursting forth of a volcano out of the become of the lake of Hepango, on Dec. 31, re-calls the yet more wonderful phenomenon of the sudden elevation of the volcano of Jorullo. in the province of Michuacan, Mexico, in the nighttime, between Sept. 28 and 29, 1759. The spot where this flery mountain, larger and higher than the Storm King, on the Hudson suddenly sprang into being was a peaceful plain, occupied by sunny farms and groves o the guayava, a fruit tree much prized in Mexico. For several months before there had been frequent and heavy shocks of earthquake. Around the new created mountain, which belched forth fire, ashes, mud, hot water, and stones, arose innumerable smaller elevationshornitos, little ovens, the natives call them Similar phenomena seem to have taken place in the San Salvador eruption. The despatch from Panama says that after the eruption began conical hills arose from the lake, one in the centre being distinguished above the rest by its greater height and size. This central peak seemed to be increasing in size faster than the others, and from its summit shot out smoke, steam, flame, and stones, while the water of the lake was in a state of violent commotion and seemingly boiling. The further dethe greatest interest. HUMBOLDT has recorded the fact that when the earthquakes preceding the formation of the volcano of Jorulio began, the volcano of Colima, 112 miles distant, which had been in eruption, was observed to become suddenly quiet. It is not unlikely that similar evidence of connection will be found between the new volcano in San Salvador and some other flery hill belonging to the same mountain

There is a curious accord that one can hardly help remarking between the restless political condition of the republics that crowd the narrow region between the two Americas and the wonderful voicanic phenomena that surround them. The world is not more astonished by the springing up of a mountain out of a flowery plain, or a quiet lake, than by a revolution such as has just been witnessed in that region whose leaders politely postponed the coup d'étai to give M. DE LESSEPS a chance to see where he could best dig a canal.

The schedule for the League base ball rames this year is complete, and the eight clubs the Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleve and. Providence, Troy, and Worcester-will open the season May 1, and close it Sept. 30. playing each forty-two games in the five months. It has been said that the popular interest in coming season may very possibly prove that view to be correct. But if the price of admission were reduced one-half, the clubs would find no lack of spectators.

Will our esteemed readers kindly refrain from confiding to us their experiences with the alleged puzzle? The drain upon our sympathy is too heavy.

Mr. Bayard and Mr. Tilden in 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the 30th of March, 1861, James A. Bayard, the father of the present Senator from Delaware ntroduced in the Senate of the United States

Resident by the Service of the United States. That the President by and with the advice and coment of the Service has till power and authority to account the declaration of the Section States that they constitute hervater an alternative of the Section States of the Section States of America, acknowledging their independence as a separate major.

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861, and was surrendered April 13. The war was thus inaugurated.

Two months afterward, on the 27th of June, 1861, the present Senator Bayard approved of the action of his father, and advocated the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States.

erate States. The opposition of Mr. Tilden to war measures was in January, when Fort Sunter had not yet been fired upon; when he and thousands of other patriots still believed reconciliation could be had by peaceable means. He did not think so after Fort Sunter was fired upon. Then he approved of war.

A WAR DEMOCRAT.

From the Republi

A plain winter dinner in Marvland without

A plain winter dinner in Marvland without any of the linearns in which a French coston for would be like to enshroud it after four Cherrytone cysters, each doner sets one canvas-back. Never silve the research doner sets one canvas-back. Never silve the fore chart cherry from the property half of him on each side, leaving the carrass on the tork hetween. Of course the caivas-back should be preceded by sherry and terragin. Serve these with larve hominy, rired in cakes, pendoes a la Saranga, celery salad or in the stick. With this, a hottle or dry champazine to each guest, and top off with as much flurgundy as reason and moderation would suggest.

The carvas-back is seldom seen at his best, after his purification by fire, unless the party to whose wastronomical enthusiasm he is to farmish entertainment is seated at the table awaiting his arrival from the household after the over. The cele y flavor is more marked in the bird in the early part of the reason. Five minutes too long in the over unfilts the duck to a cultivated table. An active over, skillally handled, will cook a full-sized bird in the utents two minutes. The other is should simply be wheel dive is in a companion of early in the strength of the season. Five minutes too long in the over unfilts the duck to a cultivated table. An active over, skillally handled, will cook a full-sized bird in the next two minutes. Then if the is in companion of the minute of the state to be seasoned in the fire. The birds should be placed, when done in hot, dry dishes. Waste in thought or time in houling with gray; minuted after the dishes the core only to the kind at the touch of this kind.

New Yorkers Growing Stout.

From the Springfield Republican for his wise, what a channel that sammy neck, property arms that was plan wast, really not laced so much as it appeared to he—where are there! Whis stanting in her place, with primy shoulders, parms and symmate wast! that we believe that gonial, rotund matron could ever more been the an of wicked personalities on the score of attenuation!

To Celtte Scholars.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire to ask, through Tux Sux, a little information. Will some such Celtic scholar as Laffan' tell me whether the Celtic race-including the ancient Gaula, the Celtiberians of Spain, the Lustianians of Portural, the Beiger the ancient Britons, the Ficts, the Caledonians, the frish, and the Italians—were of the race of Cham or of the race of Japheth? Or are they the product of an amalgam of the two races? How did these races attain power, numbers and supremacy? Or is there any considerable administure of the race of Sem in the Celtic race? Naw Yong, 784-28. WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

It has been predicted in these column hat the most likely issue of the dastardly acts of the Nihilists would be an attempt on the part of the common people to lynch all those whom they suspect of literary and scientific tendencies, and especially the students. It appears now that the universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow have to be protected by the police, the enraged mob having expressed the resolution of burning the buildings and lynching all the students. In the provinces, too, the Nihilists have been faring very badly. In an elaborate article on Nihilism the Cologne Gazette says:

article on Nihillism the Cologne Gazette says:

The Russian peasant, although he detests his soci superiore, and is easily excited to fory against the officials who render his very existence a furdent to him, on ever he persuaded to compiles against his Empero So it came to pass that some of the Nihillist agents peartily threshed by the moniks, while others were in ceremonically laid hold on an Nihillist agents peartily threshed by the moniks, while others were in ceremonically laid hold on an Nihillist have been in authorities. Since April of the Nihillist have been so the rendermiting their compround, for no decent Russian fee are only in the compround for no decent Russian fee an opic to arrow of a previous some form of the considerable and the consistent of the considerable and previous of the several military. The Russian feels within the last twelve months. The power and previous of the Nihillist have so freed considerably by their recent allures, and by the whole-hop measures of the several military fluvernor General to whom the Czar has committed the task suppressing the insurrectionary movement. The faults have been thinned by mummerable arrests, an moreover a split has occurred in their controlling oreas leation. Their own leaders are beginning to perceive that nothing of any great importance can be brough a bout in Bussia by mere brute force, and that Nihillis is practically a lost cause. Even before Solvielf a lempted the Czar's life disputes had broken out betwee the leading social revolutionists, some of when were resived to put the Emperor out of the way, while other on the over the Moderate party, repudiated any connection with the men of April 4.

The true inwardness of the position of the with the men of April 4.

The true inwardness of the position of the liberal and radical factions in Russia is very much the same as it was in Spain some five years ago, when the proceedings of the Intran-sigentes armed the whole country against them. By inaugurating a reign of terror, they overthrew the enlightened republic of Castelan and Figueras, and established the monarchy of Alfonso. In the same way the relations between the liberals and Nibilists in Russia have grown to be quite hostile. The liberals consider that they have been dragged into criminal acts which they never intended to commit, while the Nibilists look with scorn at their moderation. This has naturally considerably reduced the forces of the conspirators, and as most of the large fund they collected for the propaganda has been already spent, the future of their party seems to be pretty well settled. Their present misdeeds are the last desperate acts of the champions of a lost and criminal cause. The above quoted article concludes:

For these radicals there is no turning back. Their or prospect is an alternative of gallows or spicule. Of they are well aware. They know what destiny awa-them, and are, therefore, resolved to fight to the end, obtained as every resource at their disposal, and to fin by selling their lives as dearly as possible. They are, deed, despirate and terrible ruffains, who will not shri-trom incendiarism on a vest scale or from wholea-murder when driven into a corner.

The establishment of a Canadian Minister at the court of St. James's has the look of being a very peculiar measure. It does not argue any great amount of cordiality among the parties when a parent and child proceed to appoint formal intermediaries to look after their respec ive interests. No doubt the Canadian Minister will do much for the Dominion by stimulating emigration to that frost bitten country; but it is doubtful whether the emigrants will better their condition to any great extent. At any rate they will have to work more steadily than they have been accustomed to in the old country, and undergo hardships they have never even imagined. For those who have not tried it it is utterly impossible to realize the terrors of a six-months' winter with the thermometer ranging all the way from zero to 50 degrees below and the efforts required for squeezing into about four months the labor of the whole year. The Princess Louise, before her return to

Canada, made extensive preparations for establishing art schools there in imitation of the South Kensington institution, Her Royal Highess was the originator of the Royal Society of Art Needlework, which was the parent from which our decorative art schools in New York. Patiadelphia, Boston, and Chicago sprang. The Princess's idea in starting her school was to provide remunerative work for ladies in re duced circumstances, and a great deal of misery, none the less intense because hidden from the world, has been relieved.

London has been visited by some of her old-time fogs—the real "old crusty" article, that one can out with a knife. It was fondly hoped that with the introduction of smoke-consuming chimneys in all but private dwelling houses the supposed cause of the nuisance had been destroyed. But this is not the case. It is amusing to read of Lord Dunmore losing himself in Belgrave square and falling in with a cabby in the same predicament. Both passed the night in the interior of the vehicle, thus illustrating the old saying about adversary

Another case is related of a gentleman who had lost his bearings in the middle of Hyde Park, and ran up against a fellow who was pursuing his way with the greatest ease and unsoncern. He stopped the cheery traveller and inquired his way. The stranger told him to follow him, and led bim straight to the desired place. Much relieved in mind at his escape from a night in the Park, he was anxious to know how the stranger could find his way so surely. "Oh." replied he, "night and day, fog and clear weather are all the same to me; I

am blind." It is argued that fog might be at once dissipated by the firing of heavy cannon, the concusion of which on the air would convert the mist into rain; but it would also smash all the winlows, so that the method appears impracticable. Parislans, also, have been suffering from the noxious weather. The Paris correspondence of the Whitehall Review says:

of the Whitehall Reviews says:

Lord Lyons has been the victim of a very severe cold, which has compelled him to keep to his room. Every man been, or is, suffering from the effects of this and the same ready at the Academiatan the Dac d'Aumaie, and tearly all the Academiatan the the desired with the same ready at the Academia and the same tearly all the Academia and the same tearly all the Academia and the same that the same tearly all the Academia as from the same that the same tearly all the Academia as the same that the same tearly all the same tearly all the same tearly and the same tearly same to the same tearly same tand the winds at the same tearly same tearly in act, almost every numan being an excellence in Pris has been or is still, under the weather—all save Sarah Bernhardt, who is as well, as charming, and as full of genins and energy as ever. The Duchess of Edinburgh, while in Paris, was siffering from a severe cold, and the children were all coughing.

To parsons who have never been in a Lorentee.

don fog it is hard to realize its density, but an idea may be gathered from the fact that many people fell dead from its baneful effects on the lungs, Street traffic was suspended. All amuselungs. Street traffic was suspended. All amuse-ments were interfered with. Many theatres had to discontinue the performances on account of weak looking sneak thiel has been caught at the "Hallthe inability of the audiences to see the stage or

the players. The success of Lord Sandon, the Government member, at the Liverpool election, was a triumph for Lord Beaconsfield, showing that his policy is approved of even in a constituency in which Lord Derby, who has lately been flirting vigorously with the opposition leaders, has an immense amount of influence.

When Lord Hartington, the present leader of the opposition in the British Parliament, was travelling through this country, he was foolish enough to wear a secession badge at a public ball in New York. Mr. Lowell (who, by the has not yet taken possession of the American Legation in London, on account of his wife's illness in Spain) satirically remarked that if such an affront had been put upon "a civilized country," the offender would have been severely handled. Lincoln was kind enough, also, to overlook the insult, but as he considered that after such an occurrence it was impossible to receive him officially as Lord Hartington, he addressed him as "Mr. Partington," and thus smoothed over all awkwardness. The English gossipmongers are in great expectation of a funny scene at the first meeting of Mr. Lowell and "Mr. Partington" in London.

The Empress Eugenie, having determined to visit the scene of the death of the late Prince Imperial in Zululand, will embark at Plymouth for the Cape of Good Hope on March 25. Sailing from Southampton, where she last bade farewell to her ill-fated darling, would bring back memories to the heart-broken mother too paintul for her to bear.

There may be grave doubts as to the wisdom of the unfortunate lady's voyage to scenes that can only bring to her further anguish of spirit. It is to be hoped, however, that the sea air and healthy climate of South Africa at that period

of the year in which she will arrive there may lo much to retone her unstrung nerves. The Empress will be accompanied on her journey by a confidential lady friend, whose name is not given yet, Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Wood, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Campbell, Surgeon-Major Scott, two maids, two butlers, a chef de cuisine, and three men servants. After disembarking, the ladies will proceed in vehieles known in South Africa as "spiders." The gentlemen will pursue their way on horseback, The servants will go with the baggage wagons, which will precede the imporial party by a few hours, so that, on arriving at a halting place, the travellers will find the tents up and the meal prepared. As the party will be at least ten days in the open country, they are being provided with tents by the firm of Edgington, The cooking apparatus is to be furnished by that veteran manufacturer of campaign necessaries. Thomas White of Aldershot, whose life study it has been to so simplify and diminish the size of camp utensils. The ex-Empress's chef has already tested the capabilities of his improvised kitchen, and seems pleased with it. Wood is used for fuel, and the stove cools quickly enough to avoid delay from its beat when packing.

Paris has been enjoying what the managers of the Galté call an opera populaire. It is called "Pétrarque," is an opera in six tableaux, and it has been the butt of all the newspaper critics ever since its production. M. Duprat, the author, has been offering it for the past ten or fifteen years to numbers of managers, who have remained deaf to his blandishments. The whole manuscript was once burned in the fire at the Lyrique, but the intropid composer rewrote it entirely and began offering it again. At last he found a courageous manager willing to undertake the production of "Pétrarque." The life of the great Florentine poet does not eem to offer great opportunities for the dramatist, but the ingenious Frenchman has embroidered a tissue of love and murder on Petrarch's gentle career which is creditable to his imagination. The music is said to be vulgar, polsy, and chiefly stolen, the composer having drawn on his memory for his inspiration. One of the tableaux represents apparently a Cheshire cheese surrounded by celery.

At the opera Miss Jenny Howe has made a tolerably successful début in "La Juive," Verdi is in Paris, personally superintending the rehearsals of "Aida." Patti began her lucrative engagement at the Gaité on the 14th inst. A new opera by Langert, called "Jean Cava lier," has been well received at Coburg, and one by Catalani, called "Elda," was produced at Turin with euch success that Catalani was called before the curtain twenty times. The decennial representations of the Oberammergau Passion Play will take place this year in May, June, July, August, and September: the first day will be May 17. Joseph Majer will again take the important part which was allotted to him in 1870-71. Saivini is at Odessa with his Italian troups, drawing large and enthuslastic audiences.

SUNREAMS.

-Bishop Hare says it will be cheaper to emove the Poncas than to fight the Stoux.

-The Scotch Presbyterians in Fourteenth treet near Sixth avenue are enjoying a great revival. -The Women's National Temperance nion has opened new headquarters in the Bible House

-There has been a great revival in the aptist Church at Jamestown, N. Y., and Paster Peltz is happy over one hundred new converts. -Joseph Cook has commenced a course of

lectures in Philadelphia, where his audiences are immense in respectability but small in size. -Miss Lizzie Smith is a new evangelist who has been working in New Jersey. At Panisboro about forty converts have been counted as the result of

her recent protracted efforts. -Many of the wealthy Baptists of this city go to Calvary Church, on Twenty-third street. When a liberal collection for home and foreign missions was asked for in this church, the solid respon

-Strangely enough, an interesting state of religious affairs is reported in the church in Pitte-burgh to which the Rev. Nevin Woodside was called, and n which there has been such bitter fighting. A number of converts have been added. Woodside will stick -The Lutherans of Philadelphia have

been discussing whether in preaching they should try principally to please the hearer or to make an effect on his soul, or both. They seem to have agreed that both of these endeavors must go together. -" Who knows better than father or

nother!" asked a Brooklyn teacher from a printed les son paper. The pers n asked was a pert and positive little miss of about six years. The expected answer, ac-cording to the printed page, was "God knows." But this would not do for a Brooklyn child, and so the little miss made answer, "I do." -Brother Fulton and his congregation

will to-day celebrate a jubile dition of affairs in their church in Brooklyn. The Rink is now their own. It has been refurnished in fine style, and although it has not proved to be a particularly cose edifice for winter use, there are hopes that open spring will bring a multitude of people within its walls -Religious benevolence in Brooklyn takes

the shape of a moral coffee house for the sailors of the navy yard. Meals, lodgings, innocent games, and editying religious exercises will be among the attractions. I is a fact not generally known that Brooklyn, with its miles of water front, its docks, navy yard, and immense shipping business, has not one house for the accommodstion of sailors on temperance principles.

-While Spurgeon was sick, at Mentone, in France, he preached to the smallest audience he ever addressed. Fourteen persons were gathered in his room. His text was from the epistle of James, "Ye have heard of the patience of Job." He represented nationed as a reasonable virtue, and exhorted his little company to practise it to the utmost. Spurgeon has been a great sufferer from rheumstism and gout. He is now in Lowdon, and expects to fill his polpit to-day.

-There was but little left of Grace Congregational Church, Brooklyn, yet that little has split itself into two sections, each claiming to be a church. One faction of members clings to the house, intending to connue services there. The other chigs to ex Paster Hall, and has secured his ministrations for the present. This see tion worships in a hired hall. As the whole concern was able to pay Pastor Hall in the last part of his career only fet a week, there is little danger that he will be displace from the pulpit of the new asteroidal church by any adventurous brother who may come along in search of a large salary. Redically diverse opinions are held by neighboring residents as to the necessity for the existent of either or both of these churches. Some people claim that both of them may live and flourish, while others declare that all that part of Brooklyn is overcrowded with rival churches, which are eating out of each other what little vitality they ever had.

-" And Satan came also among them" is ness meeting," held at the house of Dr. Palmer, on East Fifteenth street. This meeting is famous as a resort for the advocates of the "higher lite" doctrines, and has been kept up for many years. The brethren have not, until recently, missed their canes and umbrellas, but have, within the past few weeks, had good reason to be-lieve that somebody was in regular attendance who had not attained such growth in grace as to lead him to obey the eighth commandment. A watch was wt and the emissary of Satan was caught in the act of trying to make a gold-headed came his own. The brethren who frequent the meeting believe that watching and praying sucht to go cocether. Therefore, they are going to praj

for this sinner that he may be converted -The Sunday-school lesson to be studied to-day is on "Our Father's Care," and is found in Mathew vi., 24-34. Its teachings are those which enter into everyday his both in the social and louising world. It opens with the declaration that nobedy can at the same time serve God and Manugaon. This should be faithfully impressed by every teacher. Having well mastered this truth, the question naturally arrier, will God take care of those who serve him? This is answered in the verses which tollow. The rest of the lesson is fall of assurances that God will abundantly provide for His servants and friends. As the towls of the air are fed, and the filles of the field are clothed in hearty, so and even much more will the children of God be supplied even much more will the children or God be squared with all that is good for them. We are taught to view of this to avoid anxiety and worry. God knows far better than we do what we want. As helpiess children we look up to Him. He never refuses to hear the petitions which are addressed to Him. Event if we sak in ignorance. He answers in wisdom. We may ask with the assurance that if what we sak for is heat for us it will be granted. It is right to pray with resignation, in when of what food. may be pleased to withhold. The teaching of the lesso may be summed up in saying that it is right to trust God for life and food and raiment in the present world, and everlasting joy in the world to come.

Three miles below Long Branch. The crowth popular seased suntuer resort is unparalleled, are now between 100 and 600 buildings, tree ladder in 1860 it was a wilderness and a harren sand was increased at only \$15,000. In 1879 it was asset